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EUROPE.

Speech of the Queen on Opening the British Parliament.

Review of Foreign Relations and Domestic Affairs.

Speeches of Messrs Disraeli and Gladstone on the Address.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Regal Honors Assigned by Italy to the Pope.

Latest Aspect of the Eastern Question in the Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—Text of the Queen's Speech—Ministerial Address with Francis and Guernsey—Speech—The Prohibition and Abolition Question—The Greek and Cretan Insurrection—Domestic Affairs—Vote for Stables—Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Parliament reassembled today. The following is the Queen's speech delivered at the opening of the session:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: As an epoch of such moment to the future fortunes of Europe is one especially desirous to avail myself of your counsels.

REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE PEACE.

The war which broke out in the month of July between Prussia and Germany, has raged until within the last few days with unremitting and fitherwise with encreasing fury, and its ravages may be renewed after but a few days more, unless moderation and forebearance prevailing over all impediments shall sway the councils of both the parties whose well-being is so fatally concerned. At the commencement I promised it should be my constant attention to the subject of neutral relations, and I endeavored to use my best endeavors to prevent the enlargement of the area of the war, and to contribute, if opportunity should offer, to the restoration of the unity and friendship of Europe. In connection with the first of these declarations, I have maintained the right, and strictly discharged the duties of neutrality. The efforts of the war has not down, extended beyond the two countries originally engaged. Cherishing with care the cordiality of my relations with the belligerents, I have forborne from whatever might have been considered an aggression or unwarranted interference between parties, neither of whom had shown a readiness to propose terms of accommodation such as to have promise of acceptance by the other. I have been unable, on more than one occasion, to constitute myself the representative of the two contending countries in confidential communication; but until taking cognizance of the surrender of Paris, no further result had been obtained. The exertions and voting employed for the convocation of an Assembly in Bordeaux has brought about a pause in the most direct accumulation of the both sides of human suffering, and has rekindled the hope of a complete accommodation. I pray that this encouragement may result in a peace equitable for the two great and brave nations involved, with security and with honor, and firmly, therefore, to command the approval of Europe, and to give reasonable hope of a long duration. It has been with concern that I have observed myself unable to accredit myself an Ambassador in a formal manner to the Government of Bordeaux which had existed in France since the revolution of September, but neither the harmony nor the diligency of the correspondence of the two States has been in the slightest degree impaired.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The King of Prussia has accepted the title of Emperor of Germany, at the invitation of the chief authorities of the nation. I have offered my congratulations on an event which bears testimony to the stability and independence of Germany, and which, I trust, may be found conducive to the stability of the European system.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

I have endeavored to cheerfully concur with other Powers of Europe to uphold the authority of treaties, and to remove any misapprehension as to the binding character of their obligations. It was asserted by the Powers which have been parties to the treaty of 1856, that a conference should meet in London. This Conference has now been called, and I time engaged in its labors, and I heartily trust that the results of its deliberations will be to uphold both the principles of public right and the general policy of the treaty; and, at the same time, by the removal of some of its restrictions in a fair and reasonable spirit, to establish an cordial co-operation among the Powers with regard to the Levant. I sincerely regret that my earnest efforts have failed to procure the presence at the Conference of any representative of France, which was one of the chief parties to the treaty of 1856, and which must ever be regarded as a principle and indispensable member of the great commonwealth of Europe.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

At different times, several questions of importance have arisen, which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the Territories and peoples of British North America. One of them in particular, which concerns the fisheries, calls for early settlement, but the possible termination of individuals should impair the neighborly understanding which it is an all grounds so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have, therefore, engaged in amicable communication with the President of the United States, in order to determine the most convenient mode of treatment for these matters. I have supported the appointment of a Joint Commission, and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this Commission shall be authorized at the same time and in the same manner to resume the consideration of the American claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which have been or may be made by each Government, or by its citizens, upon the other.

THE NEW SPANISH SOVEREIGN.

The establishment of a Prince of the House of Savoy on the Throne of Spain by the free choice of the popularly-elected representatives of the Spanish nation will, I trust, insure for a country which has passed for so much temperance and self-control through a prolonged and trying crisis, the blessings of a stable Government.

THE GREEK INSURGENCY.

I am, unhappily, not able to state that the inquiry which was instituted by the Government of Greece, into the history of the shocking murders perpetrated during the last Spring at Dilessi, has reached a termination answerable in all respects to my just expectations, but I shall not desist from my endeavors to secure the complete attainment of the objects of the inquiry. Some valuable results, however, have in the meantime been obtained for the exposure and the suppression of a lawless and corrupting system, which has for long infected the Greek peninsula.

THE KING-TSU MASSACRE.

The anxiety which the massacre at King-Tsin on the 21st of June last called forth has happily been dispelled; and while it will be my earnest endeavor to provide for the security of my subjects and their trade in those remote quarters, I cannot, of your concurrence in the policy I have adopted of recognizing the Chinese Government, as entitled to be dealt with in its relations with this country in its constituted and functioning spirit.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL THE WORLD.

The Parliamentary recess has been of anxious interest in regard to foreign affairs, but I rejoice to acquaint you that my relations are, as heretofore, those of friendship and good understanding with the Sovereigns and States of the civilized world.

THE MOCCASINS.

Papers illustrative of the conduct of my Government, in addition to the several matters on which I have now communicated, will be duly laid before you.

THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

In turning to domestic affairs, I have first to inform you that I have approved of a marriage between my daughter, the Princess LOUISE, and the Marquis of LORNE, and I have declared my consent to that union in council.

THE REVENUE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The revenue of the country flourishes, and the condition of trade and industry only, though with partial drawback, be declared satisfactory.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates of the coming year will be promptly laid before you.

THE BUDGET.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The duties of military experience afforded by the present war have been numerous and important. The time appears appropriate for turning such lessons to account by efforts more decisive than heretofore at practical improvement. In attempting this you will not fail to bear in mind the special features in the position of this country as favorable to the freedom and security of the people, and if the changed from a less to a more effective and elastic system of defensive military preparations shall be found to involve, at least for a time, an increase of various charges, your prudence and patriotism will not grudge the cost in long as you are satisfied that the end is important and the means judicious. No time will be lost in laying before you a bill for the better regulation of the army and the auxiliary and Reserve forces of the Crown, and I hardly need commend it to your anxious and impartial consideration.

DOMESTIC LEGISLATION.

I trust that the powerful interest at present attaching to affairs abroad and to military questions will not greatly hinder the energy with which you have heretofore applied yourselves to the work of general improvement in our domestic legislation. I commend these to your attention. Several measures on subjects which I touched in the Sovereign's speech you during the last session of Parliament, but which, the time remaining at your disposal after you had done with the principal subjects of the year, was not found sufficient to carry to a final issue. I refer especially to the bills on religious tests in the Universities at Oxford and Cambridge, on ecclesiastical titles, on the disabilities of trade communities, on the Copyright Acts, and on the abolition of Bond's pardons, and on the appointment of boards for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

VOTE OF SALARY.

The salary voted by a committee of the House of Commons being now complete, a financial bill will be placed before you on an early day for the establishment of secret voting.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION IN SCOTLAND.

A proposal is anxiously expected in Scotland for the adjustment of the question of primary education with reference to the training of the young in schools on a national scale and basis. The attention of the country has especial claims on the favorable consideration of Parliament, and I trust the year may not pass by without your having disposed of this question by the enactment of equal and effective law.

IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland with reference to agrarian crime has in general afforded a gratifying contrast with the state of that island in the preceding Winter, but there have been painful though very partial, exceptions, to secure the best results for the great measures of the two last sessions, which have so recently passed into operation, and which involves soon direct and pressing duties upon the attention of all classes of the community. A period of calm is to be desired, and I have thought it wise to refrain from suggesting to you, at the present juncture, the discussion of any political question likely to become the subject of new and serious controversy in that country.

CONCLUSION.

The burdens devolving upon you as the great council of the nation and of the nations and extended Empire, are, and must long continue to be, weighty; but you labor for a country which has made institutions have stood the test of time, and whose people eagerly attached to them and looking for their maintenance, will unite with their Sovereign in invoking upon all your designs the favor and aid of the Most High.

Speech of the Queen on Opening Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Noon.—The Queen Arrived at the House and Delivered Her Speech—The Commons Assemble—Into the House of Lords—Protest—Scenes in Both Houses After the Reading of the Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 9—3 P. M.—The Queen opened the session of the Houses of Parliament, today, in person. The Lords and Commons mustered in full force, and there was a large attendance of spectators. The usual military and civic display was made. The weather was fine, and great crowds of people witnessed the procession.

The Queen's presence was the cause of unprecedented attendance and display outside and within the House. Ladies crowded the galleries, and many were on the floor. The Duke of ARGYLL, who appeared early in the session, was the object of undisguised curiosity. He was followed by the Lord Chancellor and the members of the Foreign Legations. An Oriental Princess next appeared. She was magnificently arrayed in jewels and gorgeous robes, and attracted universal attention.

The Queen arrived at 3 o'clock with her children. She was dressed in black velvet. At the entrance of the royal family the House rose.

As soon as the Queen had taken her seat on the throne the Commons were summoned to the bar of the House, and came in with their usual unseemly scramble. The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's Speech. At the conclusion of the reading the Queen departed, and the sitting was suspended.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the return of the members to the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE rose and gave notice of a bill altering the religious tests.

Mr. CARDWELL also gave notice of a bill providing for the reorganization of the army.

The address was moved by Major HAMILTON, member for South Lanarkshire, and seconded by Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, member for Bristol.

Mr. DISRAELI made some remarks on the address, in the course of which he criticised the policy of the Government. He advocated armed neutrality, and a final justification which would exclude all germs of hostility. He lamented the inertia of the Government last July, when it was able to unmanned both belligerents. The value of its efforts to procure the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD from the candidacy of the Spanish throne could not but be admitted; but it was then possible for the Government to withhold France from war by hinting at an armed neutrality, and employing its acknowledged influence in Prussia to indicate how to forbear.

Mr. DISRAELI was equally severe in his comments on the course which England was taken in late in the Black Sea question. Referring to American affairs, he denounced the hostile attitude of Senator SUMNER and others toward England, as unlike the attitude assumed toward other Powers, and recommended that ill should be encountered with forbearance and contempt; yet passions might be aroused which could not easily be allayed, therefore, he hoped for the resumption of negotiations for the settlement at all questions between England and America. In the meantime, in view of the relations of England with foreign countries, he approved the proposed increase of the military forces of the Kingdom.

Mr. GLADSTONE made an able speech in support of the address, and replied to the criticisms of Mr. DISRAELI. He denied that there was any need of armed neutrality last year. To advise France against the Hohenzollern candidacy was going to the utmost limit of the international right to interfere. The neutralization of the Black Sea had lost its importance to England since the Crimean War, and its maintenance had been abandoned by France. He believed that England's true policy was non-intervention abroad, the unity of domestic question, and the observance of neutral rights and obligations. He begged the House would not fetter the Government's liberty of action, or doubt for a moment its aim to secure peace with honor and safety to the country.

The address was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

THE WORKS.

The House of Lords met again at 5 o'clock.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER moved to address the Queen.

The Earl of ROSEBERY seconded the motion.

The Duke of RICHMOND hoped their Lordships would be unanimous in voting the address.

The Lords adjourned.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

M. Thiers Chosen by an Enormous Majority—Havre and Lille Republican—Napoleon Hanna's Proclamation to the French on the Elections.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—M. THIERS is elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success exceeds all expectations.

A dispatch just received from Havre says that MM. THIERS, QUENTIER, SIPCAM and COMBES have been chosen to the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine Inferieure. The Cities of Havre and Lille have been carried by the Republicans.

A dispatch from Wilhelmshoehe says that the ex-Emperor NAPOLEON has issued a proclamation to the French people in reference to the elections.

MM. PICARD and FAVRE, of the Paris Government, have accepted candidatures for the National Assembly.

Further Republican Success in Various Departments—Characteristic Manifestation in Politics and Manufactures and Other Things—The Liberal Union Party.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 9.—In the elections for the Assembly the Republicans have been successful at Pau, Perpignan and Orau, and in the Departments of Ardeche, Maine-et-Loire, Ardeen, Indre and Harault. Conservative candidates have been elected from Poitiers and Montauban, and in the Departments of Tarn and Garonne. The candidates of the Liberal Union Party have been generally elected throughout France, wherever they have been put in nomination. The Republican majority in Bordeaux is large.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Royal Honors Assigned to the Pope—Italy and Rumor—Energetic Measures Urged—The Eastern Question.

FLORENCE, Feb. 8.—The Chambers have passed a bill assigning regal honors and a body-guard to the Pope.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH TUNIS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Florence, this day, says that in the Chamber of Deputies, today, Signor VENOSTA made the announcement that the difficulties with the Government of Tunis were not yet adjusted. He added that the Italian Government was disposed to press the subject to an early issue.

Speeches were subsequently made by several members of the Opposition, who urged in the strongest terms the sending of a fleet to Tunis.

FLORENCE, Feb. 9—Evening.—The Government here has been notified that an envoy from the Bey of Tunis is on the way to Florence with instructions to settle the questions in dispute.

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Evening.—A dispatch from Belgrade says the Turkish Government is concentrating a large force of troops on the Roumanian frontier, and announces that they will remain there while the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, is observed.

A New Eastern Treaty—France as Party Awaited.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The proceedings in the Conference for the settlement of the Eastern question have not reached their final stage, but await the conclusion of a formal treaty to which France must be a party.

Wreck of the Steamer Crescent City on the Irish Coast—Another Woeful Sea Waste for the United States—Unexemplarity of the British Naval Examiners—Protests Against a Rewriting Protected—Losses.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The steam-ship *Crescent City*, Capt. WILLIAMS, from New-Orleans Jan. 19, for Liverpool, is aground on the coast of Ireland, and will, it is feared, become a total wreck. The passengers, crew and specie have all been got ashore in safety, but there is little hope of saving the cargo.

The *Crescent City* is owned by the Merchants' Steam-ship Company; is of 2,150 tons register, and was built at Boston, Mass., in 1856.

ANOTHER LIBERATED FENIAN.

Col. HALPIN, one of the released Fenian prisoners, is a passenger on the Cunard steam-ship *Siberia*, which sailed from Queenstown on Wednesday, for Boston.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S DOWRY.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE, M. P. for Southwark, in an address to his constituents, last evening, expressed himself in favor of the grant by Parliament of a dowry to the Princess LOUISE. The announcement created a great uproar in the meeting, and the utterance of the Queen's name was hissed.

At a meeting of workmen, last night, it was resolved to hold public meetings in the metropolis and provinces, to protest against a dowry.

NO TIDINGS OF THE TENNESSEE.

Anxious Inquiries Concerning the Man Donegal Commission.

The Latest Report—The Report of the Loss of the Tennessee Discredited at Havana.

The Party on Board—Description of the Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from the telegraph operator at Havana, dated today:

"I cannot trace the report of the loss of the Tennessee to any reliable source, and believe it to be an idle hoax. Our papers have not attended to the rumor."

Key West advices are that no disastrous news have been received there of the Tennessee in naval or other circles.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Nothing has been heard of the Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commissioners on board. Inquiries are making at all points in communication with Havana by telegraph.

The startling report of the loss of the Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commissioners and their party on board, created some excitement and much comment in the city, yesterday, and at the Navy-yard. It was, however, generally discredited when it became known that it has no foundations beyond the fact that nothing has yet been heard from the vessel, and that she is considerably over due. Before sailing, as was at the time stated in the TIMES, she was thoroughly overhauled, and an Examining Board ordered by the Navy Department pronounced her fit to battle the waves and the gales of mid ocean. Chief Engineer DAVID B. MACCOMBS, one of the best engineers in the service, had also thoroughly examined her machinery, and by order of the Department went out on the vessel as engineer in charge moreover. Her officers are men of experience, and her crew was selected from the best men in the naval stations at this port and New-York.

HER PASSENGERS.

The party on board is a very large one, and embraces many distinguished and prominent gentlemen. The Commission consists of Ex-Senator BENJAMIN F. WADE, Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University, and Hon. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of Boston. The Secretary of the Commission is ALLEN A. BURTON. The scientific men attached thereto are Prof. W. P. BLAKE, mineralogist; Prof. PEAT, of the Agricultural Department, as botanist; Prof. NEWCOMB, of Cornell University, general naturalist; Prof. WARD, of the University of Rochester, geologist; Hon. GRINNELL GEORGE, President of the New-York Agricultural Society, formerly State Engineer, in the agricultural interests; and an assistant mineralogist from Yale, and an assistant botanist and mineralogist from Harvard College. Gen. SHARP goes out in a private capacity, and Prof. C. F. CHASE, of Cornell University, goes in the capacity of Private Secretary to President WHITE. In addition to these there are a large number of journalists on board, including special correspondents of the TIMES.

HER OFFICERS.

The ship's officers are the following:

Captain—William G. Temple.
Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer—George E. Wadsworth.
Lieutenant-Commander and Navigator—Charles S. Cotton.
Lieutenant-Commanders—George F. Wilde and O. H. Watson.
Lieutenant—S. Wallace Graham.
First Lieutenant of Marines—Francis D. Webster.
Ensigns—Frank W. Neal and Abbott S. Rose.
Master—Dennis H. Cobb.
Surgeon—Edward H. C. Cobb, M. T.
Monohan, J. W. Graham and Richard Mitchell.
Chief Engineer—David H. Macomb.
First Assistant Engineer—Edward A. Mayo.
Chief Engineer—Edward A. Mayo.
Second Assistant Engineer—Edward G. Allen.
Paymaster—Thomas Caswell.
Surgeon—John McMaster.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—William S. Park.
Assistant Surgeon—C. P. Rath.
Sail-maker—Francis Boon.
Gunner—Thomas F. Venable.
Carpenter—W. D. Wilson.
Boatswain—Chas. E. Miller.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Tennessee* is a wooden steam-frigate, of 3,900 tons burden, built at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in 1866. Her armament consists of twenty-one guns, and her engines are of the Ericsson pattern, capable of being worked up to 600-horse power. She was originally built for one of the fast cruisers, to look, Alabama wise, for English or foreign commerce in case of war. She was designed expressly for speed, and was filled with machinery, boilers and coal-bunkers, leaving little room for the accommodation of officers and crew. No one being found for her in the Navy, she was greatly altered. Four boilers were taken out, the after-hold and berth deck were removed, and a light spar deck was added to her, making her a double-banked frigate. She is a good sea boat, tolerably fast under steam, and a clipper under sail. Her battery is very heavy, consisting of sixteen nine-inch guns, on the main deck; two eleven-inch guns, pivoted, on the spar deck; two nine-inch guns and two one hundred-pounder rifles, in broadside, on the spar deck; one sixty-pounder rifle on the forecastle, and two twenty-pounder Dahlgren rifle howitzers on the poop—twenty-five guns in all.

VENEZUELA.

Surrender of the Government War Steamers at Puerto Cabello to Guzman—Business Improving.

CARACAS, Jan. 26.—The war steamers now anchored in Puerto Cabello have been surrendered by PULGAR to GUZMAN, who is expected to arrive soon in Caracas. The political situation is improving; business is also looking up.

A VILLAGE BURNED.

Almost Entire Destruction of Tioga, Penn.—A Bank and Two Churches Included—Loss, $150,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—A great fire occurred in the village of Tioga, Penn., about twenty-five miles south of Corning, on the Blossburg Railroad, at an early hour this morning. The fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock, and spread very rapidly, and raged with great fury until nearly the entire village was destroyed. About forty buildings were destroyed, including one bank, two churches, two hotels and a large number of stores and residences. It is estimated that the loss will exceed $150,000, while the insurance is only about $50,000. Among the largest losses are the following: J. E. BALDWIN & CO., two stores and stock valued at $20,000; insured for $12,000; JAMES FISH, store and stock valued at $5,000; R. S. LULLE, store and stock valued at $6,000; H. T. SMITH & SON, store and stock valued at $5,000; H. H. BOSBURG, store and stock valued at $1,500; WISE & YAWN, store and stock valued at $12,000; H. W. GAULKINS, $4,000; BETHUNE & HUMPHREYS, $4,000; A. C. & J. S. ROSE, $6,000; Hazlett House, $8,000; E. O. SMITH'S hotel, $4,000; PAUL KRAINER, $2,000; VAN ORSTRAND & PLACE, $2,000; E. C. FISH, $2,000; FAULKNAM & HUMPHREYS, $1,000; Methodist Church, $4,000; Episcopal Church, $5,000; FRANK ADAMS, $2,000; F. E. SMITH'S law office, $2,000; JOHNSTON & LOWELL, $1,000; WARD & MANARD, $1,000; and E. C. FISH, $2,000.

Arrest of Supposed Forgers in Philadelphia—Probable Frustration of an Extensive Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—This morning GEORGE MOORE, alias William Ashcarr, and H. H. LENNOX, were arrested on suspicion of being forgers. They had ordered drafts printed with the New-York names of the Pennsylvania stamps on them. On searching their effects, a number of railroad tickets on lines leading from here to various parts of New-York were found, also a number of drafts purporting to be drawn by various parties in New-York State upon New-York City banks. Among these was one signed J. D. ELLIOTT & Co., Rochester, N. Y., for $600. The supposition is that the shops have been forging rather extensively here, New-York grant. They will be held until a full investigation can be made.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Mr. Morgan Installed as President—His Inaugural Address.

At the meeting of the Union League Club, last evening, Mr. MORGAN was installed as President. His inaugural address was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to employ the first opportunity I have of speak from this place to thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me your President. Since all that this Club has accomplished, and knowing, also, that its members are still foremost in carrying out, not only its special objects, but any other good work in this community, I feel that the distinction you have conferred is as great as it is unmerited. All the more anxious am I to prove by my good fortune in the discharge of the duties with the formation of the Club, and my earnest intention to discharge my duties here to the best of my ability. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to repeat what has been said so often about our material prosperity, but laying heart with the Club from the beginning, I may be pardoned for saying a word upon the gratifying changes I have witnessed in its affairs. I well remember the doubt and anxiety with which eight years ago it was commenced. As the suggestion of some of the leading members of the Sanitary Commission, a few gentlemen met at the house of one of them and subscribed the letter under which the organization was effected. It was during the dark days of the war, and when it was a comfort to feel the pressure of a loyal hand and to hear the sound of a patriotic voice. Our early meetings not too cheerful ones, but numerously attended, were held at the rooms of the Council of Fifty, in the small, dimly-lighted chapel of the University. Our entrance fee was less, I believe, than that of any other Club of respectable pretensions in the world, and our treasury was so low that I enjoyed a sensation of luxurious affluence when a few hundred dollars from a generous friend of the Club were placed to our credit. You can well imagine that it was especially delightful to those of us who witnessed this modest beginning, to see the present prosperous condition of the Club, with its splendid habitation, its ample means, and its long roll of worthy and influential members. Our by-laws wisely intrust the general direction of our affairs to the Executive Committee; but, inasmuch as the President is *ex officio* a member of that Committee, I hope it will not be considered presumptuous for me to say what I think should be our rule of action in respect to the discussion of public matters. It is unnecessary to argue that question as to whether the members of the Club to interest itself in such matters ceased with the suppression of the rebellion. We have in repeated instances declared to the contrary. Indeed, some of the most important measures for the re-establishment of the Union were originated by the Club existed long before the rebellion assumed formidable proportions, and now with greater force than ever. The whole latter of the 15th of January, 1868, which is the basis of our organization, declares that to be among the objects which it was proposed to accomplish, namely, "to elevate and uphold the political standard of the government; to dignify politics as a pursuit worthy of the best energies of a practical interest in public affairs as fitness who have become discouraged, and to enforce a sense of the sacred obligation inherent in citizenship." It seems to me that these objects demand as much attention now as they did then. Indeed, since the immediate danger of the disintegration of the Union has been averted, and the great stimulus to action supplied by an apparently impending calamity has been removed, we need more than ever the influences of such associations as ours to strengthen us in the discharge of our patriotic duties. In fact, there never was a time when the Club could be more usefully employed than at present. Its members are numbered as the heads of our organization. I commanded the attention of thoughtful citizens as much as now. I do not know which is the greater evil—to have the nation divided and the Union dissolved, or to abandon the Administration of affairs to wicked and incompetent hands. The material and financial prosperity of the country, respectable and intelligent citizens of the United States from political life, and their growing indifference to public matters, is one of the most discouraging facts in our history. We see as if we believed that good governments is to come to us in the form of a miracle, without any effort on our own part, or on the part of those whom we have the option to support in politics or not as our tastes or contemporary interests may decide. We forget it is not a matter of choice, but of imperative duty, to study political questions, to examine the purposes of office, to ascertain the qualifications of candidates, never so sent to vote, and always, as voters, to vote intelligently. It would be impertinent for me, in the presence of so many intelligent men, to argue an apostle in support of what the founders of our Association called "the sacred obligation inherent in citizenship." It is an obligation nevertheless so constantly neglected that the great majority of us are apt to regard it as a myth. We may fully discharge our duties in our families and in our several trades or professions, and yet completely ignore our duty to our country. The very term has become a sort of commonplace expression which nobody believes in, and which is falsified in the lives of ardent and obstinate patriots, and yet it is a most wholesome, life-giving force as the Ten Commandments.

The fact is, when a people throw off the rule of a monarch or a privileged class and undertake to govern themselves, they assume a task which involves a great deal of labor and self-sacrifice, and when of the part of the respectable and educated minority of their citizens. The whole science of legislation is just as difficult, and the function of administration is just as burdensome in a republic as in a monarchy. In each case the labor must be borne by individuals. In monarchies it is concentrated upon a few; in republics it is distributed among the many. Each system has its disadvantages. In monarchies labor or the responsibility, and from the nature of things both the labor and the responsibility fall with greater weight upon the classes which have the most leisure and the most intelligence. The theory of self-government rests entirely upon the active participation of the best citizens in public affairs. The idea that there would come a time when educated and intelligent people would take only a speculative interest in them, never seems to have occurred to the founders of our institutions. It was taken for granted that everybody who was entitled to the franchise would exercise it, that the best men would be selected for office, and that the safety and welfare of the people would be the supreme law. And this was the case in the early days of our history. The public business was the subject which engrossed all hearts and minds. The leading politicians came from the cultivated classes. The most refined and educated men were proud to serve the State, to family, for wealth, and for accomplishments, took conspicuous parts in the discussion of affairs, and assumed their proper places in the councils of the State, rather aided than hindered by their social rank. At the South, even in late years, this has been the common practice. However erroneous in their views and dubious in their acts, the educated gentlemen of that section have set an example to the world in the attention they have always paid to political affairs. The administration of the Governments there has generally been in their hands, not on account of their wealth, but chiefly because they have always made a study of politics and considered it the business of life to win the highest rewards to which they could aspire. As the North there has been a growing distinction among people of condition to enter political life. It has come at last to be believed that an undivided attention to a profession or business is essential to success, and all other tastes and employments is a positive virtue. The older men who might retire from business and give to public interests the benefit of their wisdom and experience, too often continue to devote their best thoughts to further accumulation, and are as generous as any men in the world with their money, but very few of their party, by the sort of duty of which I am speaking cannot be vicariously performed. It involves personal labor and self-sacrifice, and is not to be satisfied by a substituted contribution of money. Our most promising young men have long ago ceased to look upon politics as a desirable career. A seat in the Legislature, which is thought in England by a gentleman who leaves the university as the highest point of his ambition, is regarded here with aversion and contempt. I do not mean by these only those who are absorbed in frivolous pleasures, but even a good many excellent persons of whom, thank God, there are many, who devote themselves to charitable, religious and educational enterprises, but have no nerve nor time, even if so inclined, for their country demands also the best that they have to give of their time, their talents, and their gold. In fine, many of our most intelligent and respectable citizens have as little to do with shaping and directing public affairs as if they lived in Austria or Russia. Meanwhile the interests of the State or the City, which ought to be managed, or at least greatly influenced, by the best minds and the most loyal hearts—no matter to which party they belong—fall into the hands of unscrupulous demagogues, who study the fundamental machinery of legislation for do other purpose but to fill their pockets, and to become the heroes of a demoralized community, which regards success in crime as the equivalent of merit, and exalts gigantic theft to the dignity of a public virtue.

The Union League Club, gentlemen, is a standing protest against this condition of affairs. It was founded upon the idea that the possession of wealth and the refinements of education do not absolve a man from his duties to the State. The chief function of the citizen is to exercise an independent faith in republican government, and the best work is "to dignify politics as a pursuit and a study." Its personal effect ought to be to reward a prominent citizen in public affairs who has performed his duties in public life, and to enforce a sense of the moral obligations inherent in citizenship." As to the means to be applied to effect these objects, there may be reasonable differences of opinion. If I may be permitted to give mine, it is that we can exhibit our zeal by quiet efforts at the polls, and more by personal influence, by promoting the purity of elections, and by discouraging the nomination of unworthy candidates. In addition to these ordinary methods, it seems to me that the Club may do much to improve the political morality of the country by simultaneous and well-timed movements of its members. For example, if a number of the most influential citizens of the State, of all parties, were to meet at the Club-house in this city, and publicly declare that they would support no candidate for the Legislature who would not pledge himself to vote for the election of a United States Senator, irrespective of party, they would exert a powerful influence in favor of honest politics throughout the country. At any rate, I think I may safely say with me in opinion that the public opinion of our Club should not be to be turned except in relation to objects for which it was specially established, and even only upon questions of principle, and in cases when this action would be nearly unanimous. If there were to be it would weaken very much if it were ever to issue on pronouncements upon outside matters and take an ostentatious part in general enterprises, however important and meritorious. And in regard to political affairs, I think we should be very careful to accept upon questions involving vital principles, and then only when practicable or not to consume party quarrels in the conversation room, such discussion should never be introduced in the formal meetings of the Club. We are neither a caucus nor a debating society, and it was not the object of our organization to help one set of politicians to oppose another. Our work is a part of our plan, that it is to be done where really speaking and give rhetorical exercises, or rehearse the tricks of parliamentary proceedings. There is sometimes an emergency in public affairs when statesmen forget party prejudices and party leaders, and for the time ignore the plain rules of morals and the most obvious maxims of constitutional law. It seems to me that on such rare occasions it would not be thought an impertinence or a presumption for our Club to make a public declaration of its opinions; and I cannot doubt that the authority of a large majority of its members, so eminent for character and intelligence, would be listened to with respectful attention. Gentlemen, I beg you to pardon me for venturing to offer these views upon what I think should be the action of the Club in public matters. If they were not my own, I should not have ventured to present them. And I desire, also, before I conclude, to say that one of the most pleasant duties I anticipate from my connection with the Club is the opportunity it will afford me of expressing my heartfelt gratitude for the honor which I enjoy in being elected to preside over it. I am afraid I may commit from my want of experience in such duties. I think I may safely promise, at any rate, that the little power I possess, or my professional knowledge, shall be impartially exercised.

The Cattle Disease—Prosecutions of the Commission at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governors of this and other States, to investigate the cattle disease now prevailing, met in this city today. The following prescription for the daily disinfection of cattle-yards was presented by Dr. MORGAN, and received the approval of the Commissioners, most of whom had tried it:

Two pounds of carbolic acid; sixty gallons of water and one bushel of thirty per cent carbolate and two pounds of muriate acid. This mixture is to be applied only twice during the week. As it is to be used with accordingly be thus: Two pounds of copperas, twenty gallons of water, and one-half gallon of the carbolic acid.

The price of the first-mentioned solution will be as follows: One barrel, 31 gallons, of thirty per cent carbolic acid, $20; 200 pounds of copperas, one cent per pound, $2 00; 120 barrels of water; 120 barrels of disinfecting fluid, each, or one barrel of the disinfecting fluid, twenty-five cents.

The following resolutions, offered by Gov. SEYMOUR, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at such time as may be needed to protect the lives and healthy of its citizens from such diseases as are now prevailing among the cattle which are driven to the markets, and that the Secretary of this State, and the Secretaries of State and other agricultural associations, be requested to aid in the effort to avert the evils with which they are threatened. That a committee be appointed to publish the best remedies for the cure of diseases, and for the contagious or infectious diseases, and their proper treatment when accompanied by such symptoms.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, asking for such legislation as would empower the Commissioners from this State to take prompt and efficient measures to prevent the spread of this or any diseases that may hereafter break out among the cattle of this state.

Meteorological Reports.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Feb. 9, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.16	47			Clear.
Baltimore	30.09	37	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	30.26	30	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.39	26	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Charleston	30.07	48	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.37	22	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.30	30	W.		Clear.
Cleveland	30.32	28	W.		Clear.
Cormne	30.31	28	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Detroit	30.32	26	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	30.40	20	W.	Calm.	Clear.
Key West	30.06	70	W.	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.16	40	W.	Calm.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.12	50	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.41	18	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Mobile	30.09	52	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Montgomery, Ala.	30.12	46	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York	30.20	32	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	30.41	20	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego	30.31	28	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.15	34	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.25	30	W.		Clear.
Port Huron, Mich.	30.40	24	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Richmond, Va.	30.12	40	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.02	50		Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.41	30	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.47	20	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.32	28	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington, D. C.	30.21	36	W.	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington, N. C.	30.21	40	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Yankton, Dak.	30.41	20	S.W.	Brisk.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Observations taken at 7 P. M., barometer 26.18, giving a change of minus .47; thermometer, 16°; relative humidity, 66; wind west; velocity of wind, 55 miles per hour. Clouds have overlapped the mountain the entire day. The temperature has been comparatively warm, the thermometer at one time indicating 32°. The velocity of wind has been comparatively light during the entire day. To-night the wind is blowing nearly twice as strong as it was this morning at the same hour.

ENGLAND---AMERICA.

A High Commission for the Settlement of All Difficulties.

The Deliberations to be Conducted in Washington.

The American Members Already Proposed.

Appointment of the Representatives of Great Britain.

Earl de Grey, the Chief, to Sail from England Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The correspondence

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, presented petitions of the Metropolitan Protective Association of New-York, Dutchess County, Schoharie County and Steuben County, New-York, for the incorporation of a National Homeopathic University at Washington, D. C.

Mr. STARKS, of Ohio, presented a petition of the Assistant Marshals of New-Hampshire for additional compensation in taking the ninth census.

NEW MEMBER FROM GEORGIA.

HOOPER, R. MONTAGUE, member elect from the second District of Georgia, presented himself and took the oath of office.

PETITIONS.

Mr. HOOPER of Massachusetts, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Mississippi Levee bill.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, rose to a question of order. He thought the Committee of the Whole should first go into Committee on the Mexican Indemnity bill.

Mr. HOOPER said that the Committee of the Whole had the right to go into Committee on the Mexican Indemnity bill, or the Mississippi Levee bill, as they pleased.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, rose to a question of order. He thought the Committee of the Whole should first go into Committee on the Mexican Indemnity bill.

Mr. HOOPER moved to lay the question of order on the table.

Mr. STARKS, of Ohio, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question was then put on the motion to lay the appeal on the table, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 129, nays 87.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the Mexican Indemnity bill, and the pending question was on the motion of Mr. HOOPER to go into Committee of the Whole on the Mississippi Levee bill.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, rose to a question of order. He thought the Committee of the Whole should first go into Committee on the Mexican Indemnity bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Mississippi Levee bill, and took the oath of office.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Under the resolution recently adopted, Messrs. STEWART, of Nevada, and BAKER, of Missouri, were appointed members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Messrs. CASSERLY, of California, and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, members of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. SUMNER and TRUMBULL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider executive business.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Alaska treaty.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, suggested that the Senate should first dispose of the Louisiana case.

Mr. CONKLING replied that the Alaska treaty had been before the Senate for a long time, and that the Louisiana case had been disposed of.

Mr. THURMAN said that the Louisiana case was a matter of great importance, and ought to be disposed of at once.

After further discussion it was agreed that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of executive business on Monday next.

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The New-York Times Saturday, February 10, 1872.

The New-York Times.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CIVIL DUTIES.

The Board of Aldermen has passed a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners of Deeds in the several counties of the State, to be exercised in the City of New-York. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it. The Governor is also authorized to appoint Commissioners of Deeds in other States and Territories, to be exercised in this City. The bill is a good one, and will probably work well.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-first Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth and One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth and One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth and One-hundred-and-eighty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between One-hundred-and-eighty-fifth and One-hundred-and-ninety-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between One-hundred-and-ninety-fifth and Two-hundred-and-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-fifth and Two-hundred-and-fifteenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-fifteenth and Two-hundred-and-twenty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and Two-hundred-and-thirtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-thirtieth and Two-hundred-and-thirty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-thirty-fifth and Two-hundred-and-fortieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-fortieth and Two-hundred-and-forty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-forty-fifth and Two-hundred-and-fiftieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-fiftieth and Two-hundred-and-fifty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-fifty-fifth and Two-hundred-and-sixtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-sixtieth and Two-hundred-and-sixty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-sixty-fifth and Two-hundred-and-seventieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

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The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-eightieth and Two-hundred-and-eighty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-eighty-fifth and Two-hundred-and-ninetieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-ninetieth and Two-hundred-and-ninety-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Two-hundred-and-ninety-fifth and Three-hundredth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundredth and Three-hundred-and-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-fifth and Three-hundred-and-tenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-tenth and Three-hundred-and-fifteenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-fifteenth and Three-hundred-and-twentieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-twentieth and Three-hundred-and-twenty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and Three-hundred-and-thirtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-thirtieth and Three-hundred-and-thirty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-thirty-fifth and Three-hundred-and-fortieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-fortieth and Three-hundred-and-forty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-forty-fifth and Three-hundred-and-fiftieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-fiftieth and Three-hundred-and-fifty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-fifty-fifth and Three-hundred-and-sixtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-sixtieth and Three-hundred-and-sixty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-sixty-fifth and Three-hundred-and-seventieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-seventieth and Three-hundred-and-seventy-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-seventy-fifth and Three-hundred-and-eightieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-eightieth and Three-hundred-and-eighty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-eighty-fifth and Three-hundred-and-ninetieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Three-hundred-and-ninetieth and Four-hundredth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundredth and Four-hundred-and-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-fifth and Four-hundred-and-tenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-tenth and Four-hundred-and-fifteenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-fifteenth and Four-hundred-and-twentieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-twentieth and Four-hundred-and-twenty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and Four-hundred-and-thirtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-thirtieth and Four-hundred-and-thirty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-thirty-fifth and Four-hundred-and-fortieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-fortieth and Four-hundred-and-forty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-forty-fifth and Four-hundred-and-fiftieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-fiftieth and Four-hundred-and-fifty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-fifty-fifth and Four-hundred-and-sixtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-sixtieth and Four-hundred-and-sixty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-sixty-fifth and Four-hundred-and-seventieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-seventieth and Four-hundred-and-seventy-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

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The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-eightieth and Four-hundred-and-eighty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-eighty-fifth and Four-hundred-and-ninetieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Four-hundred-and-ninetieth and Five-hundredth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundredth and Five-hundred-and-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-fifth and Five-hundred-and-tenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-tenth and Five-hundred-and-fifteenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-fifteenth and Five-hundred-and-twentieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

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The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and Five-hundred-and-thirtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-thirtieth and Five-hundred-and-thirty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-thirty-fifth and Five-hundred-and-fortieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-fortieth and Five-hundred-and-forty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-forty-fifth and Five-hundred-and-fiftieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-fiftieth and Five-hundred-and-fifty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-fifty-fifth and Five-hundred-and-sixtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-sixtieth and Five-hundred-and-sixty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-sixty-fifth and Five-hundred-and-seventieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-seventieth and Five-hundred-and-seventy-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-seventy-fifth and Five-hundred-and-eightieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-eightieth and Five-hundred-and-eighty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-eighty-fifth and Five-hundred-and-ninetieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Five-hundred-and-ninetieth and Six-hundredth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundredth and Six-hundred-and-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-fifth and Six-hundred-and-tenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-tenth and Six-hundred-and-fifteenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-fifteenth and Six-hundred-and-twentieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-twentieth and Six-hundred-and-twenty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and Six-hundred-and-thirtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-thirtieth and Six-hundred-and-thirty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-thirty-fifth and Six-hundred-and-fortieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-fortieth and Six-hundred-and-forty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-forty-fifth and Six-hundred-and-fiftieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-fiftieth and Six-hundred-and-fifty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-fifty-fifth and Six-hundred-and-sixtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-sixtieth and Six-hundred-and-sixty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-sixty-fifth and Six-hundred-and-seventieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-seventieth and Six-hundred-and-seventy-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-seventy-fifth and Six-hundred-and-eightieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-eightieth and Six-hundred-and-eighty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-eighty-fifth and Six-hundred-and-ninetieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Six-hundred-and-ninetieth and Seven-hundredth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundredth and Seven-hundred-and-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-fifth and Seven-hundred-and-tenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-tenth and Seven-hundred-and-fifteenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-fifteenth and Seven-hundred-and-twentieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-twentieth and Seven-hundred-and-twenty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and Seven-hundred-and-thirtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-thirtieth and Seven-hundred-and-thirty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-thirty-fifth and Seven-hundred-and-fortieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-fortieth and Seven-hundred-and-forty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-forty-fifth and Seven-hundred-and-fiftieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-fiftieth and Seven-hundred-and-fifty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-fifty-fifth and Seven-hundred-and-sixtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-sixtieth and Seven-hundred-and-sixty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-sixty-fifth and Seven-hundred-and-seventieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-seventieth and Seven-hundred-and-seventy-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-seventy-fifth and Seven-hundred-and-eightieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-eightieth and Seven-hundred-and-eighty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Seven-hundred-and-eighty-fifth and Seven-hundred-and-ninetieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

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The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Eight-hundred-and-tenth and Eight-hundred-and-fifteenth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Eight-hundred-and-fifteenth and Eight-hundred-and-twentieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Eight-hundred-and-twentieth and Eight-hundred-and-twenty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Eight-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and Eight-hundred-and-thirtieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Eight-hundred-and-thirtieth and Eight-hundred-and-thirty-fifth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Eight-hundred-and-thirty-fifth and Eight-hundred-and-fortieth streets. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably sign it.

The Board of Aldermen has also passed a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out a new park in the Twenty-second Ward, between Eighth-ave. and the Hudson River, and between Eight-hundred-and-fortieth and Eight-hundred-and-forty

THE SUFFERING FRENCH.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

The Collections Coming in Rapidly—Stirring Resolutions and Vigorous Appeals—Addresses of Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Bellows and Others.

At 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a meeting was held at the Produce Exchange to take measures to contribute relief for the sufferers in France. Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, Vice-President of the Exchange, presided, and, in a few introductory remarks, said that the Chamber of Commerce had sent a credit of $5000 France, and he hoped that the Produce Exchange would send the same amount. Mr. J. McCULLOUGH then read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice-Presidents—Stephen D. Harrison, David Dows, Jesse Hoyt, Geo. D. Coggin, Archibald Rantz, John S. Williams, Erastus Brown, Samuel Colgate, Harvey A. Sawyer, Samuel H. Phillips, Edward Cornwell, Wm. H. Swan, Edward Hibbert, Franklin J. Woodruff, E. W. Coleman.

Secretaries—Alex. E. Orr, S. W. Carey, William Blanchard, John H. Pool.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ARCHIBALD BAXTER then presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, The calamities of war have fallen heavily upon the French people in the shape of the destruction of their means of food and such wide-spread desolation of their country as to threaten the horrors of famine are now added to the sufferings of an unparalleled war; and

Whereas, Christian charity and benevolence call upon all to extend such relief as the generosity of a sympathizing people may enable them to afford; and

Whereas, The Produce Exchange of the City of New-York, as the representative of the commercial interests, by the Provision Exchange of the City of New-York:

Resolved, That while we offer no expression to the merits of the conflict which has unhappily arisen between Germany and France, we would express the hope that it may soon be terminated by an honorable peace.

Resolved, That we recognize the duty of extending to the suffering population of France the utmost measure of aid and relief which it may be in our power to afford.

Resolved, That the Produce Exchange of the City of New-York will at once undertake the collection of money and supplies to be applied to this object, and that a committee of fifteen be appointed with power to act to take all necessary measures to this end. And that the Produce Exchange earnestly invites all like organizations in the country to co-operate with it in this work of mercy and love.

REMARKS OF MR. ARCHIBALD BAXTER.

Mr. BAXTER said the members should contribute liberally, for one reason, if for no other. The war which had resulted in disaster to France had been immensely profitable to the Exchange, and the merchants and farmers throughout the country. It was not charity to give what they were called upon to contribute, but simply something out of the profits they had realized. He stated that on the 12th of July last the price of No. 2 spring wheat was $1 32 per bushel, and one week later it was $1 51; extra State flour was $6, and it advanced to $8; freights by steam advanced in the same proportion. From 1869 to 1870 beef had been exported to the extent of forty per cent; pork, 16,401 tierces in 1870, against 36,326 in 1871; pork, 2,603 barrels against 20,629; bacon, 6,701 tons against 7,479; lard, 1,262 tons against 2,304. These figures would show the advantage which France had gained by our profits, by reason of the war in France. He urged liberal and prompt contributions.

REMARKS OF MR. WM. E. DODGE.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, President of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: Permit me, Sir, as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, to present to the members of the Corn Exchange the depression of the high respect they entertain for your body, and to say that though this movement took formal shape at a recent meeting of the Chamber, they felt they were but giving utterance to feelings which had been for some weeks cherished by your members, but by a very large portion of our citizens; and though at first organized by your body, there was no intention of confining the movement to our members. No, Sir; we were simply putting the ball in motion, and we trust it will be taken up by the whole city, with a feeling of generosity and promptitude which will, we trust, reach every part of the country. We are surrounded with peace and plenty, our storehouses and barns filled with food, while a nation allied to us by many ties is suffering the last affliction to humanity, the result of one of the most unjustifiable wars of modern times, with a feeling of sympathy which has never been equaled, has at last summoned the pressure of a terrible famine; and here we have the opportunity of helping to mitigate the suffering, and send her what she most needs—money to feed her people. We will not stop to enquire how she has come to this position, but will bring on herself the direful results; our duty is simple and clear. We have found her starving; and we may as well forget her position in the line of nations, as to suppose that any country can long remain great and prosperous that allows its people to starve. But today we meet on business, and in business hours, and in the very heart of business, here where you have entire control, and where you can answer back if you please, the cries of the starving children of God's mercy. He has put his hand into Abraham's bosom. No! The Prodigal Son, in a generous, not a carnivorous sense, is to crop our four, not blood. Yet, secure as the place is, hour and company are, for me, by the moment, is a sacred place and a rallying meeting. You are ordained ministers of grace and charity, in spite of yourselves; for it is the cry of misery, and humanity which has called you together—a voice of hunger and cold, wrung from the strong, and wailing its way over the wide sea, penetrating the recesses of your counting-rooms, and making your warm firesides, and your groaning tables, and your well-fed bodies a reproach to you, until the naked and the starving and the homeless and the poor bombarded, besieged, smoking, pestilent-smitten, hunger-stricken France shall come to your table. A Corn Exchange for the dead! No! This is the house of God, and here stops its eager chaffering, flings away its anxious calculations of profits and loss, and for getting its commissions and investments, and forgetting, for a few hours, every other thought, except the cry of suffering, of want, is here to receive the cry of death! This roof, for the time, spreads over brothers in all France. The company is not a company of merchants, but only of men. We are not Americans, we are French, and we are not alike human? Those men and Frenchmen—do not the same language—do not they speak one language with the eye? Do they not shiver in plain English, and in a most intelligible vernacular? Ah! hear wives and children as they turn their imploring eyes, their hungry, famishing looks upon the husband, the father, who has ceased to feed and protect them, the only one they can turn their distracting glances by reason of misery's listless hands and violence? Ah! we hear the heart-rending cry of the wife for her familiar face, the virtue, the light of the house, we have left at our own happy homes, and pined as with their voices and their sweet company and help! What place more suitable than the spot where men forget their selfishness, their business cares, and, for the time, everything except their common misery; and plan and ponder, and pray for, and seek to save those whose appeal is the cry of suffering fellow-creatures! And the world is getting too small to allow the criminal indifference of nations and races to each other to find any further justification. The old partitions are shinned away until we see each other's hearts, or sigh through the bars of the world. The clatter of each other's cruelty, the smell of each other's clamors, the cries of each other's wounds, the groans of each other's sick-rooms, pass freely from nation to nation—as in woods fresh from the hand of family separation. The ocean is but a vast common entry-way; France, Germany, England, America, chambers in the same house. Why, we know how each person feels in the next room, yet we have been in Paris yesterday, and I confess the smell of what little they had nauseates me this very minute. That fearful wire that plumbs under the ocean, with all the misery of Europe in its two poles—oh! do we put our thumb and finger on its bleeding wires, do we not seem to hold the severed left hand of the race in our warm fist, and one heart, humanity's only heart, their heart, our heart, shaking and ashamed is on us for its own common sickness and woe! But, "a truce to sentiment," I hear some practical corn merchant say, impatient to get to the shelves of flour shut up in his store-house in the vessels that, in fancy, he sees moored here, waiting to carry health and life to starving France! "A truce to sentiment; let us have facts!" Facts! what facts do you want, except those undeniable ones the most ignorant cannot ignore? A great nation of 40,000,000 and over, stricken with madness and rushing to conquest, has fallen most recently upon a million bayonets, and found the greatest array of arms the days of ALEXANDER, commanded by the greatest Generals and directed by the coolest and most consistent policy, to withstand the dread of a century! Europe, baffled, dispersed—the armies of France have fled, carrying ruin in their retreat but admitting a greater ruin in the enemy, who, in hordes, like Huns and Vandals for number, but with the discipline and swords of old soldiers, have poured over the fairest provinces of France, penetrated its great cities, taken the chief fortresses, broken up its interior communications, emptied its bridges into the rivers, driven its population from their homes, eaten up its harvests, devoured its seed-corn, invested and taken its capital, left the nation without order, leadership, agricultural industry, food for today, no hope of seed-time or harvest for the year. It is not a desolate country, as a starving population only, but a broken-hearted, half-crazed, demoralized people, that would be objects of profound compassion, even in the summer time, when the air is food and the sky lodging—say, even if their granaries were full! But now, merciless, leaderless, wrapt in despair and self-destruction, overwhelmed by unsettled government, by the fear of famine, by the dread of disease, France is the Niobe of nations, and were she, instead, of Cerberus at the mouth of hell, who could refuse to throw her a sop? Served hot, sir? "Pay some to you." Yes, but what right have we to the morsels? Above and beyond what we can earn from contemporary necessities? How should you like to have New-York getting only its Genesis, and instead of wood, wearing sackcloth? The worse France is or has behaved, the more she needs our pity. Christ came to call not the righteous but sinners to repentance. Do you see how God causes the wrath of men to praise Him? Germany or Italy! America, France! But I say the worse she is, the less we can suffer her to starve. If you want to give her conscience a chance to soften as Christ treated the harlots and the publican. Forgive her so much that it will be hard to resist it. Perhaps people do much repenting when they are starving! The prodigal son is almost a solitary instance of human getting so well on a young man's stomach as to send him home penitent. We don't starve our State Prison birds, but find that good Christian treatment is better discipline than bread and water. Let your brethren, France is more than all the rest of us has lost her liberties, her reverencing class, lost her head and heart for the time, but how many million irresponsible, innocent, right-hearted peasants and laborers are still there, quite as worthy in God's light as our own people? The French Government, the French Army, the French Revolution do not represent the French nation is indistructible; nay, it is and has always been precious and indispensable to humanity. It lies wan and sick. Will you feed it? Let no absurd self-righteousness—no surrender of heaven's own judgments vitiate your merciful thoughts toward France! Were it Germany, the sword of Damocles is not so near to us as famine is to France.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route afloat.

"ETNA" STEAMER. "ETNA" STEAMER.
Caledonian.....Sat. Feb. 11 | Iowa.....Wed. Feb. 8
Anchoria.....Sat. Feb. 18 | Ismailia.....Wed. Feb. 15
Australia.....Sat. Feb. 25 | Tyrian.....Wed. Mar. 1
Cassandra.....Sat. Mar. 4 | Devonia.....Wed. Mar. 22
Europa.....Sat. Mar. 18 | Dacian.....Wed. April 5
And every SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Rector-st.; from Pier No. 50 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, OR DERRY:
First Cabin, $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Intermediate, $60; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8 | Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Bolivia, Thursday, Feb. 9 | Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11 | Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Atlantic, Wednesday, Feb. 15 | Java, Saturday, Mar. 4
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16 | Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Feb. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $120; gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $40, gold.
By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $80, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, and other ports, to connect with the Company's steamers.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax).....Thursday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
2d Cabin.....$70 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Halifax, N. S.....20 | To Halifax, N. S.....15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships
FROM PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
ERIN, Capt. Comm.....Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman.....Feb. 22, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Wheeray.....March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth.....March 15, at 5 P. M.
OHIO, Capt. Pendleton.....March 22, at 8 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 32 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawton, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and upward, according to location. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. NUNEZ, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
FRERERE, DAUBE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, BOURAN, SATURDAY, March —.
NOTE—The Office will be closed for Broadway.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
Steerage. Cabin.
$195 to $170. $90.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries during the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON THE 2ND AND 18TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For freight, which will be taken at low rates, and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.
H. H. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer for Japan and China, with freight only, will leave on 25th June Guatemala and Prairie Avenue.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All Steamers will leave Pier No. 42 North River, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 25.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific Ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 24, at the Company's office.
For further information call at the Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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For further information call at the Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND TERA CRUZ.
THE MEXICAN Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 37 E. River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday.....Feb. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight).....Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Dockray.....Thursday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight).....Saturday, Mar. 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 26 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Sullivan, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 64 and 66 Broad-st.

SHERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. Chesebrough, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 37 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia will be issued.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. R. R., Agent C. R. R.,
No. 26 Broadway. No. 40 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
FOR NORFOLK, VA., AND N. C.—The steamer Jackson will leave Pier No. 1 E. R., foot of Roosevelt-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., connecting freight to all points South and West. Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Norfolk every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the trains. For freight or passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can defray the expenses of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles attending passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and, in fact, in saving him all annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Aguesseau, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREEN-WOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $16,000 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 58 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
56 Nassau-st.
CORNER of CEDAR-st.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA.
No. 56 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Drafts issued; exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Special facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamship, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6 AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS OR VICINITY,
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
Notes but first-class applications will be entertained; no business required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GEO. C. T. BEAMAN,
BROKER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER
AND OTHER SECURITIES,
No. 35 Pine-st., (upstairs.)

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't.
Jno. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas't. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
STEAM BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 1,277,)
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.
OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against accepting or negotiating a draft for forty thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirteen cents ($40,653 13) drawn by the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., on the National Exchange Bank of Boston, Mass., payable at sight to the order of Belcher and Drowne's BANK of this City, to my order, mailed to me on the 27th January last from Lynn, by Messrs. Lamper & Bros., (the same having been lost or stolen from the mail,) as payment will be stopped.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1871. MILNOR KNAPP.

OFFICE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 175 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP OF the late WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY are requested to call for the same before Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture.
W. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combinations, at the office of JOHN E. BOUTTE, Trustee, No. 55 Exchange-place.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by
JACOB R. SHEPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.
OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts During the Year 1870.

For Premiums, Entire Premiums, &c.	$1,304,275 42
For Interest	371,261 30
For Interest, &c., accrued	100,586 12
Total	$1,776,122 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonds, and Payment of Annuities	$539,013 67
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	262,726 29
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.	694,856 20—$1,496,596 49

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$77,265 21
Bonds and Mortgages, and Interest accrued on same	1,419,365 81
Loans on Policies in force	3,314,697 79
United States and New-York State Stocks	760,000 00
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	60,429 89
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	62,725 00
[Market value of the Securities, $900,315.]	
Interest due to date, and all other property	84,234 20—$5,234,718 60

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Sec'y.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

NINTH WARD BANK,
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.
This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward, city, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 304 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREEN, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Rowe, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 236 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 12 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 158 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 52 Leonard-st.
D. R. MARSHAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 402 Water-st.
JOHN CROW, 311 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 467 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
C. L. BURNHAM, S. L. & T. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Bendleton, Price & Co., 299 West 16th-st.
R. G. W. WOERZ, Bendleton, Price & Co., 299 West 16th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 49 and 51 Beekman-st.
WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

IOWA BONDS.
Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by
CHASE & HIGGINSON,
No. 6 Broad-st.,
New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1871.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.
The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the officers and agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:
First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.
Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Subscribers to the first will have preference in the following order, namely:
First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.
When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered, or the deposit may be paid by the subscription in coin or in bonds of the United States known as Five-twenty bonds at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.
The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.
The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from all taxation in form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.
After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$20,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage executed by the President of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals will be received by S. GOODMAN, Corporate Trust Agent, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, until the hour of noon of the 22d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, or thirty of the above-named bonds. Said bonds will be dated when delivered, and will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing season will be held
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

THE GLOBE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders will be held at the Company's office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., Friday, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 23.
E. R. SAMPSON, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS SECOND MORTGAGE OF $14,000 for sale. City property; bondsman unexceptionable. Address J. H. ALEXANDER, No. 424 East 52d-st. Brokers need not apply.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING Cruise and ten per cent, strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHEPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH or will take from $5 to $50 monthly until paid, rent and rent applied if purchased. A new and fine PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

SACRED MUSIC.—WANTED, ABOUT 1ST April next, a gentleman to lead in congregational singing, with the aid of a good organ and no choir. Address, with references, and salary required, MUSIC, Box No. 141 Times Office.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Organs and Melodeons. Sheet Music. HERELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (16 4th-st.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st. Rev. Dr. C. EVERE D. D. Rector.—The Pew Committee will be in attendance at the Church THIS (Friday) EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 19th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

No. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, second floor front room and hall bedroom nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. References required.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 20 West 12th-st. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, $14 and $15 per week, at No. 181 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A front room with unobstructed southern exposure, with or without partial board; to not move by of May. Inquire at No. 22 East 17th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATly furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. Apply at No. 76 Lexington-av.

No. 52 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—ELEgant front parlor, first floor, with bedroom and board, at the lowest terms; also, single rooms.

No. 243 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable third-story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons, at $18 per week.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

REQUEST
THE PLEASURE OF THE COMPANY OF
THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS,
AND STRANGERS
THIS EVENING,
TO THE
GRAND EXPOSITION
OF NOVELTIES IN
SILKS, SATINS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.,
which will be found in elegance and attractiveness so greatly surpass any similar display which has ever been made in this City or in Europe, not excepting the Paris Exposition of 1867.
The store will be illuminated until 9 o'clock P. M.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 30, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GERRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on and after Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
E. R. LOW,
Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF two and a half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened Feb. 11.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on the last day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. Feb. 17 to the morning of March 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 10th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d until the 10th prox., inclusive.
C. P. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 165 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, on sums of $5 and upward. SPECIALLY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLAPP, Steam Marble Works, No. 193 East 125th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels; Monuments; Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs; from $5 up to $200.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. SAVAGE, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John C. Savage, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in b

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Action of the State Committee on the Local Troubles.

Report in Favor of Reorganization.

Recommendation to Abolish the Present General Committee.

WHAT MR. GREELEY PROPOSES.

The Republican State Committee met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, for the purpose of considering the report of a Sub-committee of that body, concerning the question of the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City. The Committee assembled at noon, but adjourned after a very brief session until 4½ o'clock last evening, in order to give the Sub-committee an opportunity to meet Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, and other members representing the General Committee of which Mr. GREELEY is President, before presenting their report. On reassembling, the State Committee proceeded to consider the report of the Sub-committee in secret session, it being decided not to admit any reporters. Hon. ALONZO B. CORNELL presided, and Col. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY acted as Secretary. There were twenty-six out of the thirty gentlemen composing the Committee in attendance, as follows: Hon. Stephen B. French, Hon. Samuel T. Maddox, Hon. R. D. Webster, Police Commissioner Henry Smith, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Hon. Benjamin Field, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. Hugh Gardner, Hon. Joseph H. Ramsey, Gen. Edwin L. Merritt, Mr. Levi Blakslee, Mr. Nelson Gere, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Hon. Richard Crowley, Mr. Rodney W. Daniels, Ex-Senator Chester S. Cole, Hon. Addison H. Laflin, Mr. Ebenezer Blakeley, Mr. Horatio S. Brown, Hon. Henry S. Vandecarr, Mr. Cyrus B. Martin, Mr. Thomas Mullican, Mr. John Hammond and Mr. Thomas L. Chatfield. The absentees included Messrs. John B. Place, A. D. Wait, and Albert Jewett. Hon. H. D. ROBERTSON was present in the afternoon, but did not attend in the evening.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE FAVORABLE TO REORGANIZATION.

The meeting opened with the reading of the report of the Sub-committee, which asserted that the present General Committee was to a large extent, under the control of quasi Republicans and men in collusion with the Tammany Hall Democracy at the present time, and that the genuine Republicans of the City were debarred from any active voice in the deliberations of the obnoxious Committee. The report recommended the reorganization of the party, and the harmonizing of the opposing ideal factions. It suggested the appointment of a committee of five in each Assembly District, to be composed of three from the Twenty-second-street Committee, three from the Orion branch of the Committee, and four from the State Committee, with power to reorganize the associations in their respective districts. The report was presented by Senator RAMSEY, Chairman of the Sub-committee, which included Messrs. OPDYKE, VANDECARR, FRENCH and CROWLEY.

After the reading of the report, resolutions were offered by Mr. LAFLIN, asking for the adjournment of the meeting for four weeks, and for the postponement of any formal action on the report until the next session. Subsequently a protracted discussion ensued in regard to the Sub-committee's report. It was urged in behalf of the adoption of Mr. LAFLIN's resolutions that the Twenty-second-street organization had a right to be heard before any decisive action was taken, and that it was to practice conciliatory measures in order to prevent any permanent disruption of the party. There were three or four members who were opposed to any change whatever. It was the general impression of the Committee that some kind of reorganization was necessary, but that it was advisable to proceed with caution and with a desire to satisfy all parties in order to unite the two factions.

MR. GREELEY IN FAVOR OF RE-ENROLLMENT.

During the discussion a letter was read by Mr. CORNELL from Hon. HORACE GREELEY in which the latter said that he would use all his influence toward organizing the Republican Associations in the various districts, and toward striking off the name of any Democrat or person identified with the Democratic party, and placing on the rolls the name of every known Republican thereon. Among those participating in the debate who were in favor of taking action on the Subcommittee's report were Messrs. Opdyke, Hugh Gardener, Maddox, Ramsey and Crowley. The gentlemen who advocated an immediate adjournment included Messrs. Webster, Cornell, Martin, Sharpe, Merritt, Laflin, Chatfield and Field.

THE REPORT RECOMMITTED.

The discussion was conducted in a very harmonious spirit, and terminated in the adoption of Mr. LAFLIN's resolution for the recommittal of the report to the Subcommittee by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Webster, Smith, Mulligan, Cornell, Martin, Sharpe, Hammond, Merritt, Laflin, Gere, Chatfield, Cole, Field, Daniels—15.

NAYS—Messrs. French, Maddox, Gardner, Arthur, Opdyke, Vandecarr, Ramsey, Brown, L. Blakeslee, M. Blakeley, Doty, Crowley—11.

After the result of the vote had been announced the Committee adjourned for one month. The lobby and reading-rooms at the hotel were thronged during the evening by persons desirous of hearing the action of the State Committee. While the debate was in progress the following protest was sent to the Committee, but was not read.

STRONG PROTEST FROM REPUBLICANS.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Republican Party of New-York, represented in County Convention and in the General Committee of 1870, do respectfully but earnestly protest to the honorable State Committee against any further action on your part which might appear to recognize the assumptions of a body now representing itself to be the Republican General Committee of 1871. And we earnestly urge upon your honorable State Committee the impossibility of giving any consideration to points or propositions emanating from the above self-styled General Committee, which are manifestly intended only to delay and frustrate the proper reorganization of our party in New-York, so ardently desired by all Republicans. Our reasons for protest are briefly as follows:

First—Because, on just and sufficient grounds, namely, the presence, influence, and votes of Tammany office-holders in the Republican General Committee of 1870, nearly one-half of said General Committee, comprising seventy-six members thereof, withdrew from its meetings, after protesting against the Democratic control which had perverted its counsels and purposes.

Second—Because, in the primary elections held in October, 1870, for the choice of delegates to a Republican County Convention and to other nominating conventions, the places of election were invaded by large numbers of armed policemen acting under the orders of Tammany office-holders, and in many districts the Republican members of associations were abused and terrorized by the Police, whereby the honest Republican sentiment of the said associations was overborne by the votes of Democrats corruptly permitted to take part in Republican primaries.

Third—Because a so-called Republican County Convention, returned under control of our political enemies and by aid of the Police, did subsequently assemble and organize in defiance of provisions contained in the very call under which its members claimed to be elected, namely, "That no man shall be eligible to a seat as delegate in any convention called under authority of the Republican General Committee, who directly or indirectly holds an appointment under the Democratic authorities of the City and County of New-York."

Fourth—Because, after divers honestly-chosen delegates to a Republican County Convention had been denied admission, even as contestants, into the improperly-constituted convention presided over by JOHN V. GREDLEY, with a bodyguard of Police, under orders of Commissioners Matsell and Smith, office-holders appointed by the Democratic Mayor, it became necessary then, in the interest of our Republican Party, that your memorialists, as members of fairly-elected delegations representing all the districts, should organize a pure Constituent Republican Convention, and thus they did by the election of WILLIAM ORTON, President, and by receiving proper credentials of delegates having no affiliation with the Democratic Party.

Fifth—Because the action of your memorialists and their associate Republicans, in obeying the instructions of the call, which excluded office-holders under Democratic authority, and in refusing to sit or act with such in a County Convention, was fully indorsed by your honorable State Committee, and the authority of our independent organization and action was duly accepted by your official confidence therein, and by your instructing the undersigned and their Republican associates with the moneys appropriated for election purposes, to the exclusion of the improper County Convention and the persons and parties thereby represented, from all authority and trust in matters of election.

Sixth—Because, in consistent pursuance of the line of protest and independent action recited above and indorsed by your honorable State Committee, the undersigned, together with one thousand other Republican voters signing their names to a paper, did earnestly recommend and solicit your Committee to "devise and direct such method of reorganization and discipline of the Republican Party in this City as shall effectually secure Republican voters against the fraud and violence of primary elections and prevent all future interference in our associations, conventions, or committees by Democratic politicians or their agents."

Seventh—Because, in the knowledge that your honorable State Committee were engaged in the consideration of reasons and means for the reorganization of our party in this City, and in assured reliance upon your authority and disposition speedily to effect such reorganization, nearly one-half of the Republican General Committee of 1870 did consistently resolve to take no part in primary meetings for the election of a new General Committee for 1871, but did, on the contrary, by a subcommittee, make public request through the newspapers for all Republicans to abstain from participation in the primaries, as aforesaid, the result whereof was a general non-action of Republican members of the Party in such performances.

Eighth—Because in pursuance of their own disorganizing purposes, the Tammany office-holders and their associates in the Republican General Committee of 1870, did finally ignore the popular wish for reform and the known action of your Committee thereon, and did proceed to call primary elections and appoint delegates to a General Committee for 1871 from their own limited and factious numbers, and representing merely themselves and their corrupt or deluded affiliations; the result whereof was to return, without opposition or contest on our part, the pretended Republican General Committee, a body that does not and cannot represent or reflect the Republican Party or sentiment in New-York City; inasmuch as the mass of Republican members of associations restrained from taking any part in the December primaries, and do now repudiate the self-elected combination which, without authority or recognition, assumes to be a General Committee of the party in this county.

After citing a large number of instances in which the leading delegates of the present General Committee have acted against the best interests of the Republican Party, the Committee conclude their protest in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE: We are fully aware of your desire to take such action only as will be wise and provident, and fitted to subserve the best interest of our party. We feel that you share in our honest and earnest anxiety to harmonize and strengthen the Republican organization in New-York City by directing its future action in accordance with an equitable party law that shall settle all differences and determine all contests. We have, in common with the mass of Republicans in this county, awaited, loyally, your authoritative aid in a reconstruction of our divided ranks under constitutional regulations governing all our district associations alike. We have conscientiously refrained from any proceedings that might seem to complicate the simple question of reorganization, and in this spirit we took no part in the December primaries. All we ask for —all we have asked for from the beginning—is a pure Republican Party organization, unbought, unpurchasable and unaffianced by our political opponents. We have no quarrel with any genuine Republican because he holds an appointment under the or that civil authority; we only demand that while receiving patronage from the political enemy, no Republican shall hold a responsible position in Republican associations, or assume to represent and control Republican action. And now, in accordance with the hopes and expectations of nineteen-twentieths of the Republican voters of New-York City, we respectfully request your honorable State Committee that you will proceed to direct an immediate reorganization, without reference or deference to any body or combination of men now claiming to represent the Republicans of this county.

William Orton, William A. Darling, Latner Horton, E. Delafield Smith, John D. Lawson, Charles S. Spencer, James W. Booth, John R. Russell, Marshall B. Blake, Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Robert Edwards, Enos Elliott, A. J. H. Duganne, John J. O'Brien, Charles Patterson, Jr., Henry D. Lapaugh, Isaac H. Bailey, Joseph H. Meredith, William Haw, Jr.

WILLIAM ORTON,
Chairman County Convention.
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
Chairman Committees of Twenty-one.
CHARLES S. SPENCER,
Chairman Subcommittee of Twelve emanating from General Committee.

The gentlemen signing the protest resolved, on the conclusion of the proceedings before the State Committee, to meet on Saturday evening next.

THE INVOLUNTARY EMIGRANTS.

Final Reception of the Irish Exiles, Yesterday—The Tammany Politicians' Last Trick—How They Played It on the Fenians.

Yesterday the entire City was surrendered to the reception of the Fenian exiles, and in addition to the aggravating suspension of traffic in various parts of the Metropolis, our Municipal authorities incurred an immense expense in carriages and other inducements to get men reluctant to leave their business to turn out. Broadway, during the entire day, was blockaded by societies hurrying up and down, and business in many instances was very seriously inconvenienced. Thousands of men left their employers short of help, without the slightest consideration, to take part in this demonstration, and many a mistress, under compulsion, had to allow her servant an entire holiday to witness the spectacle. Of course, all the magnates of Tammany were present, and indulged in the usual wire-pulling common to such political opportunities. In addition to this, a large Police force was taken from its legitimate duty and placed to keep the public back from the lawful routes of travel in order that a political society might impose on the public by a demonstration of strength in one especial nationality. For this end a few unimportant individuals were paraded as lions, who had not sufficient sagacity to see they were being made tools of by the designing men who, with a craftiness begotten of experience in the intriguing labyrinths of ward politics, had beguiled them into accepting a reception from what they believed to be the City authorities. A few of these exiles, with more acuteness than the rest, endeavored to draw a distinction, which they must now have found to be purely imaginary, between Tammany and the Municipal Government. Disarmed by this specious argument, they accepted, and yesterday thus great Metropolis, with its vast commercial interests, had to abandon several of its most vital arteries to the adherents of an organization which rules with a more despotic sway in this City than any Government or municipal power in Ireland. In fact, the reception given to the Fenian exiles yesterday may be characterized, in the language of the Western orator, as a very "numerous affair." It was a sort of overture to St. Patrick's Day, and the hedge-rows of green ribbons and necktees which lined Broadway, and the other streets through which it wended its slow length, reminded one of that festal day. Notwithstanding the sloppy streets and leaden sky, Gotham's adornments turned out in all the verdant glory of the most refreshing green, and the hosts of men with the sprig in their button-holes almost indicated a general holiday of our Celtic citizens. The reception proper took place in the small theatre of Tammany Hall, which was densely crowded, and about 1 o'clock the exiles, accompanied by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Col. ROBERTS and other members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, made their appearance. Laudatory speeches were made by several of those who take front seats in the Tammany synagogue, expressing the deep commiseration that's political organization took in the woes of the martyrs, and throat after throat, hoarse with shouting praises and denouncing "perfidious Albion," followed each other in enthusiastic succession.

Col. BURKE, who has the title of orator, replied that he was glad their sufferings for their native land were not overlooked, and he felt proud of an occasion like this when the great heart of the Western World beat in sympathy with the patriotism of Ireland. Col. BURKE was followed by Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, who pictured the wrongs of injured Ireland, and pledged himself "yet to see the measure of vengeance wrought upon the oppressor." After a fervid speech from Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, the procession took up the line of march. At 1½ the various societies were in line, but some little time elapsed before the procession was wholly organized. Shortly after 2 o'clock Mayor HALL left the hall of the Supervisors, and appeared in front of the City Hall, dressed in a quiet brown overcoat, in the button-hole of which reposed an indefinite bouquet of chrysanthemums and geraniums. About the hall at this time fully 5,000 people had collected, many of whom had been there from early morning, anxious to behold the men who had "put up" a very expensive job to liberate Ireland. First came Superintendent KELSO and Inspector DILKS in a carriage, then a body of policemen; after these passed the various societies, including the Shandley Battalion, headed by the "Boss" son, Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., behind whom came the standard-bearer carrying the flag of the battalion, the opulent drapery of which was not very suggestive of bullet-holes. Each man as he passed made a low obeisance to Tammany Hall, as represented in the person of the Mayor, and out of a dozen bands that passed nine played "The Wearing of the Green." For nearly an hour and a quarter the head of the Municipal Government and several members of the Board of Aldermen manfully stood their ground, casting meanwhile anxious glances toward Printing-house-square to see if the last of the interminable line was about to pass. Toward the far end an anxious lookout was kept for the colored societies; but, unfortunately for the designs of Tammany, they failed to carry the war into Africa; as the members declined to be made political cats-paws, notwithstanding money had been offered them, and failed to tramp in the mud after the "patriots." Three colored menappeared at last in a carriage, but as they were imported for the occasion, no welcome was given them. If the affair had been a Federal procession, the colored societies to the number of 5,000 men would willingly have turned out, but they thought it inconsistent with their principles to be made the tool of designing Eighth Ward politicians, who had sent several urgent letters soliciting their attendance. Another and most cogent reason of their declining to participate was the fact that it had been intimated that Tammany was desirous of showing the United States authorities its reputed strength with the colored population of the Metropolis. After leaving the City Hall the procession wound up Broadway, and in Madison-square, before the Worth Monument, the exiles, on a platform prepared for the occasion, reviewed the procession. A fire, however, occurring at this juncture, only a portion of it appeared, and the exiles growing weary, returned to Sweeny's Hotel. Only a few minutes after their departure, however, the balance of the procession defiled in front of the stand, which was now occupied by a few Ward politicians, who luxuriated in the brief, but misappropriated applause of the moment. At Thirty-fourth-street the procession was dismissed, every departing individual feeling that the "wearing of the mud" was more appropriate to the occasion than that of the green.

The shell of one of the rocket bombs fired from Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, fell on and broke the roof of a cross-town car, and severely wounded CHARLES MULLEN, of No. 174 Avenue C. His wounds were dressed and he returned home.

Co-Operation—Lecture by Hon. Horace Greeley.

Last evening Mr. GREELEY delivered an address on Co-operation in Co-operative Hall, No. 214 Bowery. The hall was well filled, and Mr. GREELEY was listened to with much attention. Co-operation, he said, is simply republicanism applied to labor or the material interests of men. It requires a good deal of public virtue to maintain republican institutions while despotism requires only power on the part of the ruler. Mr. GREELEY contrasted the position of the laborer of the present day with that of the laborer of fifty years ago. The working man of today is much better off than he was in his (the lecturer's) boyhood. The working women of that day received 50 cents a week and board in New-England; they now get $3 a week. Wages have improved, and the condition of the laborer has also improved, still the general fact remains, that the men who work save very little of their earnings. The young man out of his apprenticeship, who earns from $15 to $20 a week, could live on half of it, but he has no inclement to save, but ten thousand temptations to spend. As a general rule, wages are higher where they are scarcest. Co-operation would remove much of this evil, and it would endue men with the instinct of forethought. He would say a few words as to strikes—take the shoe-makers for instance. If they strike when they do not get adequate wages, it is right enough; but striking to stop work is wrong. If, instead of striking to stand still they struck to work for themselves, they would inevitably win, by opening a co-operative store for the sale of boots and shoes, which, no doubt, would be supported by many. They would then have a motive for saving, which is lacking in present strike arrangements. The tendency of co-operation is to make men frugal and thoughtful. He advocated co-operation, because it would compel the men who now wastefully waste their wages to save it. The iron-molders of Troy, several years ago, put up two co-operative foundries, which had been very successful. The principle of co-operation could be applied with advantage to the settlement of new regions. The man out of work today received employment as a favor and begged it as a boon. He hated to see men whining for employment about here when, if they went to the Great Lakes or the West, without authority or recognition, assumes to be a General Committee of the party in this county. they could work, instead of crowding on three or four miles of paving-stone. By doing so they would benefit themselves and those they leave behind them.

First Annual Reception of the Wayside Industrial Home.

The Wayside Industrial Home, No. 283 West Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, a chartered benevolent institution, founded little more than a year ago, held its first annual reception last night. In connection with the Home is a day school, in which 127 children were taught during the year, with an average attendance of sixty-five; an industrial school, with a daily attendance of fifty, and a mission school, with about seventy children attending every day. The principal officers are ROLAND S. DOTY, President; JOHN T. CONOVER, Vice-President; DAVID JACOBUS, Treasurer; WM. CARR, M. D., Secretary; G. VAN NOSTRAND, Superintendent Mission Sunday-school; Miss VAN TYNE, principal School-teacher. Lady visitors are constantly seeking the needy and distributing necessaries, which are sent to the Home by the ladies of the Ward. It is non-sectarian, and the patrons claim that it is the benevolent institution of the Ward. About 250 children attended at the reception. The report, read by the Secretary, was explanatory of the character of the institution, and the work done during the year. Mr. J. D. FOOTE, of the Howard Mission, spoke to the children and their parents very encouragingly, showing what bright prospects lay before the Wayside Home for effecting good among little children. Addresses were also delivered by Miss MERRIL, of the Howard Mission, and Rev. ISAAC REILLY, of the Thirty-first-street Reformed Church. The children sang choruses and solos, and delivered pretty poetical welcomes to all present, and everybody present seemed to enjoy the first annual reception of Wayside Home. The exercises lasted several hours, and passed off very pleasantly.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A large and spirited meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, in the hall, on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, Mr. ROBERT WAKEFIELD in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman and Mr. MATTHEW WILSON. After the adjournment of the Association, the Fifteenth Assembly District Grant Campaign Club assembled, Mr. GEORGE W. DE CUBNA presiding, and completed their organization by the appointment of Committees on Finance, Membership, &c., after which they adjourned.

The fourth annual ball of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, took place last night at Irving Hall. Although the attendance was small this did not detract from the pleasures of the evening. Those present enjoyed themselves very much, and kept up dancing with great spirit until an advanced hour this morning. The Society consists of about 300 members, the majority of whom belong to the theatrical profession. Mr. GEORGE J. GREEN acted as floor manager, Mr. S. K. SPENCER was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. ANTHONY HARTMAN Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Another hearing in the contested will case of WILLIAM BRADY, deceased, was held before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday, and the contestant, Mrs. JOSEPH SMITH, rested. The principal witness examined yesterday was Wm. A. HAMMOND, M. D., who testified as a physician in reference to the effect produced upon the mind from softening of the brain. The evidence, in a scientific point of view, was of a very interesting nature, and of importance in its bearing on the suit. The proponents of the instrument will now submit their testimony in rebuttal.

The ladies of the Women's Missionary Union assembled yesterday afternoon at Association Hall, for the purpose of meeting Mrs. SAMUEL FRUEH, of Albany, who is about to proceed to Japan, and bidding her good cheer on her first missionary undertaking. Mrs. FRUEH gave a very interesting account of the feelings which prompted her to this step, her knowledge of the country and experience in the work of God, fully convincing her hearers of her vocation for the good work. The union was of a friendly and agreeable character.

THOMAS J. STOUT, a genteelly-dressed man, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, from the person of ROBT. SHERRARD, Jr., of 544 Broadway. The complainant got on a Broadway car on the 3d inst., when STOUT pushed him about, and left the car before Mr. SHERRARD missed his property. Being recognized, yesterday, STOUT was arrested. The Magistrate considered the evidence very slight, but as the complainant was positive in his identification, he committed the prisoner for further examination.

Mrs. ANNIE O'SULLIVAN, a widow, for a considerable time past employed as a teacher in St. James' Roman Catholic School, at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and the New Bowery, was severely and dangerously burned about the head, arms and body, early yesterday, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in her apartment, at No. 19 Catharine-street. Officer BRODERICK heard the cries of the woman, and, bursting open the door, extinguished the flames. The wounds was taken to the Madison-street Station, where her burns were dressed, and she was then taken in charge by friends.

The Department of Docks held a regular meeting yesterday, Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW presiding. Various reports on matters of little interest were submitted. Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, President of the Harbor Commissioners, complained, in a communication to the Board, against the promiscuous dumping of snow and street dirt into the ships, as tending to fill them up. The Board reply that they have assigned certain bulkheads for the dumping of snow, and that to dump it or anything else anywhere else is contrary to law and to their wishes.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, SARAH M. HAY sued CHARLES W. JEWELL to recover $1,000 for an alleged assault upon her. She said he came to collect rent from her, and that he used violent language and attempted to strike her with his stick. He swore that in talking to her earnestly he merely gesticulated with his stick. The jury believed the defendant, and gave a verdict in his favor.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEHMAYER, PATRICK H. COSTELLO, of No. 418 East Twenty-fourth-street, was held to answer on a charge of firing a revolver at WM. MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 316 East Twenty-seventh-street. SOLOMON MIGEL, of No. 8 Union-square, was also held for presenting a revolver at CATHERINE TANNENBAUM, of No. 416 East Ninth-street.

Mr. HENRY STARKWEATHER, the well known Collector of Assessments, and Gov. HOFFMAN's father-in-law, now lies very low of pneumonia at his residence in Thirty-fourth-street. Last evening his recovery was considered very doubtful. The family physician, together with Mrs. STARKWEATHER and Mrs. HOFFMAN (Mr. STARKWEATHER's only child) are in constant attendance with the invalid. Gov. HOFFMAN is expected home to-night.

At 6½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 208 Canal-street, occupied on the third floor by ELKUS & ROSENFELD, dealers in fancy goods, who sustained a loss of $2,000 on stock, covered by an insurance of $16,000 in City companies. The second floor is occupied by G. LEVINSTAGE, importer of laces; loss, $500; insured. The first floor is occupied by A. W. TAYLOR, dry goods; loss $200. The building is damaged to the extent of $600; insured.

Yesterday afternoon DANIEL MCDERMOTT, aged seventeen, was caught in the machinery of the Elm Flax Mills, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, and instantly killed. The deceased resided in the Sixth Ward. His body was taken in charge by the Twenty-second Precinct Police to await an inquest.

The annual meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN was re-elected President, and the meeting adjourned to permit the members to take part in the Fenian demonstration. The statistics for 1870 were presented, but their publication was anticipated in the TIMES Jan. 2.

Yesterday afternoon Police-Justice SHANDLEY was passing through Thirteenth-street when he observed four lads committing an unprovoked assault on ARTHUR W. HARLE, a pupil of School No. 35. He arrested one of the party, named ARTHUR GLEESON, and brought him to Jefferson Market Court, where Judge FOWLER committed him for trial.

The reunion of the Associate Alumni of the male department of Grammar School No. 14, came off last evening at the Spingler House, No. 416 Union-square, under very pleasant circumstances. The attendance was large, the supper was excellent, and the happy recollection of school days was thoroughly enjoyed.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Association held a regular semi-monthly meeting last night, at its head-quarters, corner of Pitt and Broome streets. Some new members were enrolled, and after the disposal of other minor business the session terminated.

Messrs. FITZGERALD & CONDIT, charged with passing a forged check on the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, were honorably discharged at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Wednesday. The paper in dispute was fully acknowledged by the maker, and the charge was withdrawn.

JOHN MARTIN and JOSEPH HYSLIP, two street ruffians, committed an assault upon Sergt. CONNOLLY, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, last night, while he was passing up Third-avenue, knocking him down and slightly wounding him. Both were arrested and locked up.

There was an excited discussion at the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, on the subject of removing the Exchange to the Hoyt Warehouses, where they are offered accommodations on liberal terms. A formal vote will decide the matter today.

The fourth lecture of the University course of law lectures will be delivered this evening, at the University Chapel, by A. A. REDFIELD, Esq., on "The Theory of Judicial Determination."

BROOKLYN.

The Coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the cause of death in the case of JOSEPH JOHNSON, who was killed in the affray on board the ship *Black Prince*, on Friday last, rendered a verdict yesterday to the effect that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling overboard and striking his head against the ice. Despite this verdict, Coroner JONES held JOHN CLEARY to await the action of the District-Attorney, several witnesses having sworn that CLEARY struck JOHNSON on the head with a capstan bar and knocked him overboard.

An unknown man on Wednesday afternoon entered the furnishing-store of DUBOIS & CO., on Fulton-street, and after having received the goods which he purchased proffered a $60 bill in payment, at the same time remarking, that being about to leave the city, he wished Mr. DUBOIS would give him a check on the bank in charge. DUBOIS complied, handing him a check on the Nassau Bank, of Brooklyn, and nothing more was heard of the man until yesterday afternoon, when it was discovered that the scoundrel had by altering the check succeeded in drawing $600 from the bank on Mr. DUBOIS' name.

A large number of Brooklyn property-owners held a meeting last night in the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, to express their satisfaction in regard to the bill of Senator MURPHY for the exemption of bond and mortgage from taxation of personal property. Resolutions to that effect were adopted, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Albany and urge the representatives to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill.

In the City Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUE, ANDREW DOYLE, keeper of a liquor saloon on Walworth-street, South Brooklyn, was convicted of having outraged MARIA ANN CHILD, aged seven years, in November last. Sentence, which must be not less than seven years' imprisonment nor more than twenty, will be pronounced today.

PETER SCHWANEBLIN has commenced action in the City Court to recover $2,000 from HENRY EITTER for injuries sustained by the action of the latter, who, on seeing the plaintiff hang out the German flag from his window on the reception of the news of the fall of Paris, took the liberty of cutting it down and throwing it in his face.

The assessment for the repavement of Fulton-avenue amounts to $360,000. The Assessors are busy making their appurtenants, and will in a few days be prepared to let the property-holders know how much each of them has got to pay for the improvement at their thoroughfare.

By the weekly report of the Superintendent of the Poor, it appears that there are now 2,743 inmates in the County buildings, in Flatbush, an increase of seventy-eight within the last seven days. There are thirty-eight small-pox patients in the hospital.

R. J. WILLIAMS and HENRY LENNORD, grocers, (the former at the corner of Ralph and Madison avenues, and the latter on Howard-avenue, near Lenord-street,) were fined $50 each, by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for violating the Excise law.

Of the 700 Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the Common Council since Nov. 1, only 300 have taken the oath of office before the City Clerk. The remainder have yet a few days' grace in which to qualify.

Rev. B. F. BOLLES, of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Universalist Society, at Salem, Mass.

LONG ISLAND.

The residents of Fireplace, a village on the southern coast of the Island, in the town of Brookhaven, County of Suffolk, propose changing the name of the place to Brookhaven village. A number of public meetings have been held, at which the subject has been discussed.

The case of Mr. ADAMS, the President of the Suffolk County Bank, which recently failed, and which is on a motion of his creditors before the United States District Court to compel involuntary bankruptcy, has had a number of hearings before the referee and register. The motion is being strenuously opposed by the counsel of the defendant.

Capt. W. S. HAVENS and G. H. COOPER were elected trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Sag Harbor, at the parish meeting Monday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man, supposed to have been a resident of Rahway, was run over, yesterday morning, between that place and Linden. He was walking on the railroad track, and was struck by the 8½ train from Rahway, and instantly killed.

The New-Jersey Club gave its first reception, last evening, at the Club-house in Washington-street. The best society of Jersey City assembled within the spacious parlors, and the festivities were continued to a late hour. The Club is one of the newest and most promising organizations in Jersey City, composed of politicians principally, but numbering, also, among its members lawyers, bankers, merchants, physicians and other professional men of means and social tastes. Their Club-house is the finest in the State, having cost $60,000. The building is elegantly furnished, and will compare favorably with the first club-houses of New-York City.

The trial of ABNER S. BRADY, manager of the Jersey City Skating Rink, on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by a colored boy named RAY, took place yesterday in the Hudson County Court. It will be remembered that RAY alleges he was forcibly ejected from the Rink by BRADY, although he had purchased a ticket. Judge RANDOLPH in charging the jury said the question was not in the case at all; BRADY had a perfect right to say who should go in and who should remain out. The defendant was answerable for whatever excess of force he had used to put him out. If he used more force than was necessary, the jury might find him guilty of assault, or assault and battery. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Mr. BEGGS, an associate of Mr. BRADY, was then placed on trial on a similar charge and found guilty.

The Mercer County Courts adjourned yesterday, after a session of four weeks. The trial of KLEMAWE for the alleged killing of ROSENZER at a ball in Prosper's Hall, Trenton, was postponed for the term on the application of Mr. GREEN, counsel for defendant, in order to afford the prisoner the benefit of the law now pending in the Legislature, giving persons charged with crime the right to testify in their own behalf.

This (Friday) evening Mr. ARTHUR P. DEVLIN, of Orange, will lecture at Library Hall, Newark, giving the reasons which led him to resume the Roman Catholic faith.

The Newark Fire Department were turned out twice within an hour, yesterday afternoon, to answer alarms of fire, which, however, resulted in little or no damage.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Lieut.-Commander L. W. Nichols is ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. Commander S. P. Quackenbush has been detached from the command of the *Pensacola* and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The market for American Securities and stocks opened dull and closed quiet. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92
Consols for account	92	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	90¼	90¼
United States 10-40s	89¼	89¼
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	109	109
Erie Railroad Shares	18	18
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	25¼	25¼

The amount of bullion in the vault of the Bank of England decreased £60,000 since last report. The Queen's speech had no effect on the stock market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4 P. M.—COTTON opened and closed steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7¾d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7¾d. and closed at 7¾d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were American. BREADSTUFFS—The upward movement continues. Wheat 11s. 11d. @ 12s. 2d. for No. 2 Chicago Spring; 12s. 3d. @ 12s. 4d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; 12s. 5d. @ 12s. 7d. for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; Corn 32s. 3d. @ 32s. 6d. The following quotations for Provisions and Produce were made at 1½ P. M.: Pork, 100s.; Lard, 61s.; Bacon, Cumberland Cut, 51s.; Linseed oil, 32s.

LONDON, Feb. 9—4 P. M.—TALLOW, 46s. Calcutta LINSEED, 60s. 6d. @ 60s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—PETROLEUM, 52f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Feb. 8—Steamer *Hayne*, from New-York Jan. 25, with 1,182 bales; ship *Succahanna*, from Mobile Dec. 30, 3,230 bales; ship Boston, from New-York Jan. 11, 970 bales. Feb. 9—Arrived, ship *Ocean Rover*, from New York Jan. 12, 1,702 bales; ship *Lord Dalhousie*, from Galveston Dec. 15, 2,623 bales; ship *F. B. Clifford*, from Savannah Jan. 4, 2,030 bales; bark *G. Darling*, from Savannah Jan. 7, 1,586 bales; bark *Caroline*, from Charleston Dec. 25, (Jan. 2,) 1,879 bales. Total bales of Cotton, 15,823.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 450 bales; gross, 760 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 12,050 bales. FLOUR active, but less firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5 @ ; do. Extra, $6 @ ; do. Family, $7 @ ; City Mills Superfine, $6 @ ; do. Extra, $7 @ ; do. Family, $8 @ ; Western Superfine, $5 @ ; do. Extra, $6 @ ; do. Family, $7 @ ; Wheat dull; choice White, $1 @ ; Fair to Prime, $1 @ ; Prime to Choice Red, $1 @ ; Corn firm at 45c. @ 46c. for White; 46c. @ 47c. for Yellow; Oats firm at 38c. @ 40c.; Rye steady at 87c. @ 90c.; Barley dull at 87c. @ 97c. Highwines steady at 88c. for free-bound. Mess Pork weaker at $22 75 @ $23 25; seller March. Dressed Hogs quiet; buyer at $9 @ ; Live Hogs quiet at $7 @ $7 50. Lard quiet; choice active at 12½c. @ 12¾c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Feb. 9.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN steady; sales 2,100 bushels at 52c. OATS quiet. BARLEY in good demand and the market has advanced; sales of 21,000 bushels, duty paid, at 80c. @ $1.00. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 21,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT entirely neglected and nominal; 1 car, Ohio, on track, 85c.; small lots, in store, 86c. Other GRAINS neglected. PORK dull at $22 50 LARD dull at 13½c. HIGHWINES nominally 21½c. @22c. CATTLE—Receipts somewhat heavier, but prices against 30c to 40c. lower than last week; markets steady and unchanged; most of the stock offered changed hands. Sales, 372 head